# FEUARDENT'S CASE CLOSED.

THREE WITNESSES HEARD YESTERDAY. MR. ST. GAUDENS, OLIN L. WARNER AND CHIEF

JUSTICE DALY ON THE STAND, The testimony of Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, was concluded yesterday in the Feuardent-di Cesnola libel case. The examination of Olin L. Warner and Chief Justice Daly and the reading of some further depositions taken in London closed the case of the plaintiff. Eugene Vale, Robert Hoe, jr., W. L. Andrews, F. pelander and Theodore Weston were present in the

Mr. St. Gaudens said that he had examined statue No. 39 at the invitation of Mr. Ward. He thought the feet had been sawed off fairly well, but they had been clum-sily fitted to the legs. Mr. Bangs asked if the refitting was of the same work as the rest of the statue. Mr ate objected and retorted that there was no dispute as to the repairs in the base of No. 39; they claimed th right to make a statue stand by putting it on its feet. The witness said that he should not deem his opinion that Aphrodite and Eros is a monolith to be final.

The testimony of Olin L. Warner, the sculptor, was

The testimony of Olin L. Warner, the sculptor, was as follows:

I have been a sculptor fourteen years. The statue of Governor Buckingham, to be placed in Hartford, is the latest of my important works. I examined Approdite and Eros very carefully. I scrutinized it as closely as I could with my natural eyesicht and I scraped it with a knife. My opinion was that from the neck downward it consisted of one piece of stone. I do not deem my test final. Either a chemical or microscopic test, I should think, would be so. I found No. 39 monolithic from the neck to the ankles. There were evidences that pieces of stone had been inserted in the lower part. One foot scened to have been sawed off and set back. A fragment of stone went well up the back of the feet. In Aphrodite and Eros I thought I detected two different styles of workmanship in the drapery. The lower portion is much more smoothly cut than the upper part. When I saw this discrepancy I began to doubt the monolithic character of the statue. This doubt was not confirmed by my further examination of the statue. I found no seam, (The statue of the Egyptian warrior was shown.) I can count six separate fragments put together on that object. It is evident to my mind that it consists of unrelated parts. I should say so from the contours of the figure. It is made up, in my opinion, of three statues, belonging to two different perieds—Egyptian and another one. [No. 157 was shown.] I should say that this statuette is the work of two hands. One foot has five toes and the other six toes. I see evidences of the left side having heen worked on. The catting there is smooth. There are indications of smooth catting on the figure, but not so much of it. There is no under-cutting except in connection with the mirror.

Mr. Davis, the foreman of the jury, asked the witness.

Mr. Davis, the foreman of the jury, asked the witness if he had not said that he had not cut a trace down the back of the figure, and if he had, whether or not the pluster indicating fractures would have shown. Mr. Warner answered. Yes, providing the plaster was softer than the stone. Mr. Choate said that he was satisfied with the cross-examination of the witness by the fore-man, and Mr. Warner came down from the stand.

On the reassembling of Court after recess Chief Justice Charles P. Daly was called. Mr. Bangs asked the witness if he might state to the jury that Justice Daly had been on the bench for a great many years. The witness responded in the affirmative. He cautioned the counsel that his memory would probably be defective, as he had made a practice of dismissing investigations from his mind as soon as they were concluded. He testified as

mind as soon as they were concluded. He testiments follows:

Seven objects, I think, were submitted to the Investigating Committee, and we examined them with a glass and submitted several of them to baths. The fragments fitted so accurately that all doubt in my mind as to the original union and relation of these fragments was removed. We gave no attention to the periods of art to which statues belonged. We concerned ourselves entirely with the simple mechanical fact whether are not the fragments corresponded as pieces originally belonging to each other naturally would. Mr. Ward examined the statues in my presence. I do not remember about Mr. Prime. Mr. Hitchcock and myself examined the Sphinxes very closely, as Mr. Hitchcock seemed to have some doubt in his mind. In our investigation Mr. Penardent first made a statement and said all he wanted to say; General di Cesnola followed and did the same thing; and we examined the statues. I examined No. 157, the statuette of Venus, and I came to the conclusion that their shad been nemerostation on the left side and that it had been removed. I gave it more attention than any other object. [No. 157 was here shown.] I think it had been ever cut. The subject-matter of our investigation was sthough the left side had been enerusted. I judge so from the difference in the appearance of the stone. I was quite satisfied and did not believe that it had been ever cut. The subject-matter of our investigation was new, but I have been concerned in previous investigations touching the genuineness of pletures, We administered no oaths to witnesses, because we had no authority to do so. I think an oath is valuable as tending to ellect the truth from witnesses. I never energed in an investigation precisely similar to the one under discussion.

On cross-examination Justice Daly said that he could

On cross-examination Justice Daly said that he could only remember the unfavorable impression made upon the committee by Mr. Cox's manner, temper and disjointed statements when he appeared before the committee. Further testimony in this direction was excluded. The witness said further:

I used my very best efforts to test the truth of Mr. Fenardent's charges. We discussed not only the matter, but the language, of the report which we made. The uvestigation was thoroughly satisfactory to me. I was is well satisfied with it as with any previous investigation of my life; yes, as well satisfied as I would be with he verdict of a jury. Mr. Bangs asked if he knew of any precedent for such

an investigation where witnesses were examined without the administration of oaths or the presence of counsel,

Do you consider the presence of counsel a help or a hindrance in a case! —That is a very embarrassing ques-tion. [Laughter.] They are often of much service to the Court. I did not regard the matter in the light of a controversy.

Bangs—Was it a coroner's inquest?
Witnest If you so pieuse to term it. The Witness-If you so please to term it.

The witness said in conclusion that some fragm

from the cellar were submitted to prove the worship of

Aphrodite in Cyprus. The deposition of M. Brocherton, of the London banking firm of F. Bert & Co., was then read. It stated that ing firm of F. Bert & Co., was then read. It stated that General di Cesnola deposited a check for £2,800 with his house on November 15, 1872, that £1,400 was placed to the account of Mr. Feuardent, £200 in cash was paid to General di Cesnola, and the £1,200 opened an account of General di Cesnola's with his house. General di Cesnola kept this account until his departure for America.

## AGNOSTICISM IN SCIENCE.

The Phi Beta Kappa Association of the Alumni in New-York held the first meeting of the year Wednesday evening at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third-st. A paper on "Agnosticism in Science" was read by Professor J. S. Newberry, of the Columbia School of Mines. He said that dogmaticism was as real an impediment to the progress of truth in science as religion, and he desired to point out the difficulties which oppose and sometimes defeat inves-tigation, and the restrictions to be placed upon credulity accepting any solutions offered. He asserted that there were only four sources of information wherewith to penetrate the mysteries of the structure and limits of the niverse-gravity, light, spectroscopic analysis, and meuniverse—gravity, light, spectroscopic analysis, and ins-teorites—and that final knowledge was impossible because of the illimitability of space, the nature and condition of the matter within it and the finite character of the mind of man. He entered somewhat into detail in designating the particular fields of science which are as yet not completely explored, pointing out those which he deemed to acquire an exhaustive impossible knowledge of. He thought that the non-existence of an atmosphere around the sun was proved by known facts, knowledge of. He thought that the non-existence of an atmosphere around the sin was proved by known facts, and said that as to the composition of matter the infinitely little, like the infinitely great, was beyond man's comprehension. At the conclusion of his paper he paid a high tribute to the conservatism of Darwin.

A discussion followed in which the president of the association, the Rev. Dr. B. N. Martin, D. A. Hawkins, Professor D. S. Martin, Professor A. Werner, the Rev. C. Brett, the Rev. A. P. Foster and Charles Field took part.

## THE INCREASED POSTAGE ON GOODS,

The circular issued by Postmaster Pearson on Monday calling attention to the fact that in accordance with a recent decision of the Postmaster-General, articles sent by mail as merchandise, or as samples of merchandise, are hereafter to be rated as fourth-class matter, has called forth much unfavorable comment from the retail dealers of this city. Among the articles placed in the fourth class by this decision—the postage for which will be 1 cent per ounce, instead of 1 cent for

which will be I cent per ounce, instead of I cent for two ounces, as formerly—are playing-cards, Christmas and other cards, tickets, photographs, patterns, engravings and scrap-book pictures.

"This interpretation of the law by the Postmaster-General," said one merchant yesterday, "will work serious injury, I fear, to firms doing a large mall trade. There are many out-of-town customers who will patronize the stores at home rather than pay the extra postage. The mall business, as everybody knows, has assumed vast proportions during two or three years. Orders of this kind are often received by us from the extreme Western States and Tweritories."

When asked if the new rates would injure the business of Frang & Co., the art publishers, James S. Oakley, the manager, said: "No. You see we sell entirely at wholesale and our goods are forwarded almost entirely by express. We send a few orders by mail and shail continue to do so even though the rates for our class of goods have been doubled. We can send a package from New-York to Denver much cheaper by mail, at the present rate, than by express. I suppose the small dealers will feel the change much more severely than the wholesale dealers."

## A FAIR AUSPICIOUSLY OPENED.

The annual fair in aid of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association was opened in the Brooklyn Academy of Music Thursday. The parquette was floored over and, together with the stage, was tastefully and elegantly decorated. The booths for the sale of articles were of novel and attractive design, and the eye was

evening, and the managers said that no previous fair had MONCK IN FIFTH AVENUE.

THE "HEALER," WHO LEFT AN UNSAVORY REPUTA-TION IN ENGLAND, IMPOSING ON NEW-YORKERS. No. 138 is one of those houses in the lower portion of Fifth-ave. which are in a stage incident to transition from dwellings to stores. The basement is in the possession of a Japanese trading company, the first floor is occupied by a milliner, and the remainder of the house is given up to chance comers as furnished apartments. In a back room on the second floor the so-called "Dr. Monck, who had a temporary notoriety in Brooklyn a few months ago, has taken up his temporary quarters and advertises that, following his complete "vindleation" in the Brooklyn courts (where a verdlet was rendered against him), he plete will dispose of his alleged healing powers and various nostrums for each. Fifth-ave, was filled yesterday after noon with persons as a rule intent on the purchase of Christmas presents, and as a TRIBUNE reporter strolled up to the "doctor's" temporary abode the sidewalk was almost crowded. But the stoop of No. 138 remained in-nocent of footfall for the space of half an hour while the reporter watched it. At the end of that time a stout, middle-aged woman, whose attire did not betoken an excess of wealth, toiled painfully up the stone steps, and after ringing the bell was admitted. A few minutes afterward the reporter followed her example. The door was opened by a red-headed girl, who, in response to a request to see Dr. Monek, led the way

up the staircase and stopped at a half-opened door.

The reporter entered and found the long-haired and long-bearded "healer" sitting in an arm-chair with the steat woman opposite. A rather refined-looking elderly woman came forward, and on seeing the reporter, turned to the venerable fessil and said, "There is some one here to see you, Decter." "Show him into the waiting-room," replied the "healer," with a lordly wave of the hand,

to see you, Decter." "Show him into the waiting-room," replied the "healer," with a lordly wave of the hand, and the reporter was hustled out. As there was no waiting-room, a consultation was held between two female disciples who were hovering around, and in a few minutes they led the way to an attic bed-room, where for the space of half an hour the reporter shivered. He eventually contracted a severe enough headache to test the healing art. Finally he was ushered into the healer's presence. The stout woman was just taking her leave, her simple old face wreathed in watery smiles, and her tongue dropping spasmodic thanks for the pleasures she had received in making the "doctors" acquaintance. Arter she had goue, the reporter sat down and begged to be informed of the doctor's methods.

"I am a mere cipher," said the man who was convicted in England of being a frand and impostor. "Power is transmitted through me. As Paul says, I am a worm and no man. I do not guarantee a cure in any case. Sometimes a cure is long delayed; sometimes in mediate."

He then proceeded for the space of half an hour to hold forth in a slightly blasphemous manner, using the Saviour's name with irreverent familiarity. He aiso referred to the Aposites, and after a kinniy word to the carly Fathers of the Caurch, pitched into Martin Lather. Coming down to recent times, he recled off a long list of cures' which he claimed to have performed, and entered into a minute account of the disease from which he had cured the woman who was sitting in the room and acting as a sort of chorus. The reporter then introduced the sudject of als beadache. The "doctor" stepped forward, and placing a finger on each of his questioner's temples, kept up a quivering motion, induced by amseular action from the wrists, for the space, of a few seconds. "I will do more for you," said he, "if you come to our meeting to night in Brookiyn. Bud you not feel better already?" was next asked, to which an emphatic negative was returned. Some fartier instances or miraculous cure

#### was awarded to the plain Judge Pratt, in Brookiya. A CONVICTION REVOKES A LICENSE.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OPINION ON THE EXCISE LAW-DEALERS TO DISPUTE IT.

District-Attorney Peckham, after considering the arguments as to the bearing of a conviction on a rethe arguments as to tae bearing of a conviction of a liquor license, wrote a letter yesterday to Police-Justice Murray in which he said: "When you asked me yesterday my opinion as to the effect of a conviction for illegally selling liquor upon a license granted by the Excise Board I was very strongly inclined to the opinion that the mere conviction was not sufficient to vacate or annual the license, but that it needed the formal action of the Excise Board upon and after the conviction. I was of the opinion, however, that the action of the Excise Board was formal merely, and that upon ascertaining the conviction it was their duty to vacate and annual the Heense. That view impressed me very strongly from the mere reading of the statute. Subsequently, nowever, I found that the question had been decaded by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Second District, in the case of the People against Tighe, in the 5th of Hun., page 25. In that case it was held that a conviction of a licensee ipoly fact by the express words of the statute of 1873 operates to revoke and annual his license, and it can no longer afford him any justification or protection. There can be no question in my mind as to the duty of Police Justices to rollow the law as stated in that decision so long as it remains unreversed."

Major George W. Sauer and a committee representing vocation of a liquor license, wrote a letter yesterday to

Major George W. Sauer and a committee representing the German liquor-dealers of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Wards yesterday called on the Mayor to obtain information concerning the working of the Excise law. The Mayor was not in, and the party went to the District-Attorney's office, where Assistant District-Attorney Allen was seen. Major Sauer informed him that the liquordealers wished to obey the law, but were puzzled to know what it really was, in view of the many conflicting opin

what it really was, in view of the many conflicting opinions. Some of the Potice Justices, they said, dismissed complaints, while on the same evidence others ordered convictions. The committee was informed of the District-Attorney's opinion, when it was said that a test case would be made as soon as possible, and carried up to the Court of Appeals it necessary. Liquor dealers in the Eighth Ward met at No. 288 Hudson-st, yesterday to form an organization for the protection of their interests. Officers were elected and the question of keeping open on Sandays was discussed at length. A vote was taken when it was found that twenty-six were for closing, two against closing, and one doubtful. A resolution was unanimously adopted in support of the position of Justice Murray by regard to the revocation of licenses.

icenses.

The Board of Excise yesterday revoked the license of Sandy "Spencer, proprietor of a concert hall in the "Sandy" Spencer, proprie Bowery, near Houston-st.

## MONSIGNOR CAPEL ON MARRIAGE.

Monsignor Capel lectured Thursday evening in Chickering Hall on "Marriage." He considered marriage as a natural contract, as a civil contract and as a relig ious contract or sacrament. The Catholic Church, he said, did not regard a civil contract of marriage as constituting a valid union; but in France, where marriage is regarded by the State as a purely civil contract, the Church recognizes this simply as a proof of the natural contract, which is rendered valid by a subsequent marcontract, which is rendered valid by a subsequent marriage by the parish priest. In England, where marriages were love matches, there was often a great disparity between the social conditions of the contracting persons; but the marriages, in a majority of cases, turned out well. Monsignor Capel stated that he was opposed to marriage between persons of different religious and between the entured and the ignorant, but he deprecated the idea of wealth being considered.

## SENATOR ANTHONY'S CONDITION.

There was little change in Senator Anthony's ondition yesterday, but what there was was in the nature of improvement. In the morning he sat up for a few hours and his nephew, Captain Bartlett, read some of the morning papers to him. Few of his friends have as yet been permitted to see him. The venerable Senator's anxiety to reach Washington is described by one of his intimate friends as almost painful in its eagerness. If the weather is particularly fine it is possible that he may proceed there to-day.

MEETING OF MEXICAN VETERANS. Washington, Dec. 6.-The tenth annual reunion of the National Association of Mexican Veterana began here to-day in Abuer's Hall, which was crowded. The Scott Legion, of Philadelphia, commanded by Colonel
A. H. Reynolds, created quite a stir upon its entrance. Six survivors of the old 1st New-York Regiment marched in with their old battle flags. This delegation was composed of Jacob R. Abbey, president; Daniel Muckle, Francis W. Seagrest, Matthew Conlin, Colonel James E. Kerrigan and Lieutenant Henry C. Gaines. One of their number, John S. Gardner, who is very old, came with them from New-York, but was sick and unable to march to the hall. The collection of flags brought by these gentlemen from New-York is quite noteworthy. these gentlemen from New-York is quite noteworthy. One was presented to the regiment by General Scott, on behalf of the ladies of the City of Mexico, another was a testimonial from the Common Conneil of New York. A tattered old pace of handing was placed on the platform this morning by W. A. Brown, of Arkansaa, who belonged to the 12th Infantry and carried this flag with the victorious troops into the City of Mexico.

All title after noon General J. W. Denver, president of the association, called the assembly to order. There were seated on the platform General Emery, General Rosers, General Albert Pike, Colonel Walker, Captain R. T. Merrick, Captain A. B. Pearson, of Missouri; General Mahlon Manson, of Missouri; Colonels Walker, Cary and Mencosoo, Captain C. F. Sargent, of Pennsylvania, and others.

others.

President Denver introduced Captain Merrick, who de-livered an address of welcome in the name of the local associations and of the citizens of Washington.

## THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE BALL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6 .- The attendance at the rand Winter Ball of the Order of the Oriole at the Academy of Music to-night was large. The ball was given simply to liquidate the expenses incurred by the order in giving the Oriole Festiva and mystic pageant in September. The doors were opened at 8 o'clock, when carriages began to arrive rapidly. shoot bewildered by the variety and profusion of orna-mentation. The pocket was also tempted by a multitude of attractive objects. Many persons were present in the

pageant were used in decorating the lobbies and floors. There were two dancing pavillions. The feature of the evening was the tableaux at the opening of the ball is which nearly all the members of the Oriole participated in costume. These were received with great applants. After the tableaux the ball was opened formally. The display of diamonds in wonderful. The ball was opened by Mayor F. C. Latrobe. Among those present were many prominent officers of the city and State. Financially the ball will be a decided success.

#### ART NEWS AND COMMENTS. THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

EXHIBITIONS PRESENT AND TO COME-A DISPLAY OF INDIAN ART.

The brief lull of the past week or two is over. and for the rest of the season there will be ample occupa-tion for those who are interested in picture-seeing or picture-buying. In fact the two current exhibitions offer an embarrassment of riches, and it is unfortunate that they should be opened at exactly the same time. One "first should be opened at exactly the same time. One into view " in a day is quite enough. It is not likely that the attendance at the Pedestal Fund Loan Exhibition will be affected by the Salmagundi display. Every one has heard of the Bartholdi statue, and almost every one knows that extraordinary exertions have been made to render the exhibition in aid of the Pedestal Fund one of exceptional interest. Whether the attendance at the Salmagundi exhibition will be as large as usual remains to be seen. The public has become accustomed to finding the Salmagundi at the Academy, and the change is not likely to prove an advantage. But under the circumstances the selection of the American Art Gallery is certainly the best that

The close of the Academy exhibition has been followed by the display of various minor collections. In Mr. Wunderlich's gallery Mr. J. A. Alden Weir shows about a dozen water-colors which reveal an easy and dexterous management of materials. Mr. Weir inclines to the use of light washes and to sketchy effects, and his drawings are certainly more interesting than the usual run of overelaborated works whose authors strive to exceed the natural province of water-colors. Mr. Weir's fine sense of color is evinced in a sketch of low country upon a gray day, and he proves himself able to deal with flowers in water-colors as well as in oils by two studies, upon which he has evidently bestowed more labor than on the majority of the drawings.

At the galleries of Measts. Moore and Clark, No. 290 Pirth-ave., there was opened on Monday an exhibi-tion of oil paintings by Mr. Ignaz Marcel Gaugengigl. This collection has been recently shown in Boston. Mr. Gaugengigl "here exhibits his entire work for three

years. A collection of a new variety of pottery is on view at Haviland's, No. 43 Barelay st. The body of the Gres pottery is formed of the ordinary potter's clay, but the method by which the ornamentation is applied is believed to be entirely new. No liquid coloring matter is applied to the jar or vase, but chemicals containing the desired olors are mingled with potter's earth, and the resultant mixture is iniald upon the surface of the article to be decorated, which is then fired. The specimens show that a wide range in decoration is attainable, and the pottery, although by no means of the first order of fineness, is reparkable in its appearance and by no means uninterest

Mr. A. A. Anderson's exhibition of decorative work, portraits and studies closed on November 27. After the Salmagundi exhibition is ended Mr. Thomas B. Clarke will show his collection of American pictures at the

American Art Gallery.

The announcement of an exhibition of Chinese porcelain from M. Sickel, and of Japanese art work from Mr. Robertson, will appeal to amateurs who have learned the usual quality of such articles when they come from these consignors and are shown at Mr. Ortgies's galleries, Nos. 845 and 847 Broadway. There is promise of a still rarer treat in store for connoisseurs in ceramics and

To quiet the uneasy soul of Mr. Lysander Thompson, of No. 835 Broadway, it may be said that he has on exhibi-tion "the Great Original Historical Picture by Rivey, of Paris, entitled. 'First in Peace,' representing the Arrival of Washington at the Battery, N. Y., April 23, 1789, previous to his inauguration as First President of the United States." A trusting but somewhat aged acthis picture and to "the art school of Mr. Lysander Thompson " has been submitted. In this it is stated that the composition of the work has excited the admiration and surprise of artists and connolsseurs in general. Evidently there is nothing more to be said.

The National Academy of Design has issued circulars relative to the Hallgarten and Clarke prizes which have been described in THE TRIBUNE. Further reference will be made to these prizes in the usual circulars of the Academy exhibition, which will appear on January 1.

The etching of "The Millstream," by the late Mr. A. F. Bellows, whose untimely death was a sad surprise to his many friends in this city, has already been alieded to in THE TRIBUNE. Another etching by Mr. Bellows, "The Inlet," has lately been published by Mr. C. Klackner, and added to the interesting list of etchings and en-gravings of American pictures which Mr. Klackner has already issued. These etchings by Mr. Bellows possess a peculiar interest as being among the last works of his busy life.

The first week of the Brooklyn exhibition was marked by good attendance and fair sales. It is to be hoped that this exhibition may be successful, for the experiment of limiting it to fresh works certainly deserves marked encouragement.

The city of Springfield, Mass., evidently counts a goodly number of art patrons among its residents. The pringfield Art Association comes to the front with an asthetic circular containing some account of the art schools sustained by the Association, and an announcement of an effort to make this school self-supporting, and a desire to increase the membership of the Association in order to extend its influence, "and improve its facilities." The school, which consists of elementary, intermediate, antique and life classes, is under the charge of Mr Lionel de Lisser, who is stated to be a pupil of the Munich school, and the winner of the bronze medal awarded by the Munich Academy in 1874. At the organization of this association in 1879 Springfield afforded no opportunities for advanced or even elementary art study, but the school has now furnished for five years instruction which is prenounced "the best of its kind." Circulars are also issued for the first annual exhibition of the Association, December 17. The success which has attended Mr. Gill's exhibitions has made Springfield an attractive hunting ground for New-York artists, and no doubt a sufficiency of pictures will be easily secured for this exhibition.

The fifth annual exhibition of oil paintings by the The fifth annual exhibition of oil paintings by the Philadelphia Society of Artists will be held in January at No. 1,725 Chestnut-st. The secretary is Mr. Newbold H. Trotter, of No. 1,520 Chestnut-st. In The Studio of November 24 appears a letter from Mr. E. Wood Ferry, jr., relative to this society. Mr. Perry recites some unpleasant personal experiences in his dealings with the society, and makes several severe charges against the management. Knowleg nothing of the facts, comment here is uncalled for. But since New-York artists conhere is uncalled for. But since New-York artists conhere the second of the secon management. Showing nothing of the facts, comment here is uncalled for. But since New-York artists contribute generously to Philadelphia exhibitions, it is only fair that they should be given an opportunity of knowing the opinions which one of their number has expressed over his own signature.

the opinions which one of their number has expressed over his own signature.

Mr. Lockwood De Forrest has opened at No. 17 East Seventeenth-st, an exhibition of Indian carvings in brass and wood, similar in many of its features to that held last year. There is an abundance of fine brass work carved with much delicacy in arabesque designs, and another sivile of carving is shown in the chains of a swing, each link in which consists of a grotesque or fanciful figure in brass. There are plates of hammered metal and several wood panels, the carving of which is of considerable inferest. It is stated that the art of carving, which has been strictly confined to certain families in India, is becoming lost. The increase in the number of Europeans leads the wealthler natives to imitate European methods of decoration, and there are said to be at present less than half a dozen artists in India who can produce some of the carvings shown by Mr. De Forrest. A careful article upon Indian art appeared lately in The London Times, called forth by the appointment of Mr. Havell, of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, to the superintendentship of the Madras School of Art. In a review of past experiences the writer states that on the list establishment of English schools of art in India, it was imagined that a great deal of teaching was necessary in order to educate the natives up to the standard of English excellence. But soon the teachers recommended that certain features of Indian art should serve as models for the producers and manufacturers of London and Manchester. The writer continues: "The third and final stage of our views upon the subject has been reached, of recognizing that, while we may neither hope to educate native art nor to impose it upon English industry for service and illeral indiation, yet that its beauties, its colors, its arrangement, and its sense of proportion—the true process of elevating our own art and of enabling it to go hand in hand with the production of those articles of daily use in whic

## A CONDITIONAL BEQUEST.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Dec. 6.-The will of the late John A. Cone, admitted to probate to-day, contains several bequeets of \$1,000 each, and one of \$10,000 to the testator's son, J. Shepard Cone. The remainder of the estate is placed in the hands of Justin mainder of the estate is placed in the hands of Justin Dewey, of Great Barrington, as trustee; the income going to his son and widow, and any or ail of the principal to be paid to one or both if needed for their comfort. At their death what remains of the property is to be paid to a corporation called the "Cone Free Library." This corporation can use as much of the property as it deems proper for constructing and equipping a building for a library and reading-room in Great Barrington, provided the town furnishes the land for it.

The Japanese never wear shoes in the house. This is a great saving on their carpets. But then they have no carpets. So we don't know just what good there is in this no shoe business after all.—[Burlington Hawk-

## THE FOREIGN MAILS.

LORD KILMOREY'S ODDITIES.

The eccentricities of the late Lord Kilmorey were so well known that it was scarcely necessary to attempt to disgaise him under the name of the Earl of Drayton. He was over nmety when he died. He had been in the Guards, and "was with Sir John Moore's army in the advance from Salamanca to attack Soult, and it the subsequent disastrons retreat to Corunna," and "had seen as much of travel, sport and adventure, as much of life in its various phases, good and evil, as any man of his generation." But it was not advisable to dwell upon the earlier part of his career. In later life he had a passion for buying places on the Thames, improving and then selling them. On one occasion, it being necessary for his projected approvement that he should add a scrap of waste land to his property, he at once fenced it in. At night the fence was pulled down. "He put it up again, and again to waste laid low, the work of reparation and demolition being repeated several times. At length he devised a plan of his own to meet the case. He wrote at the top of half a dozen separate sheets of foolscap paper, 'Lord Drayton proposes to give next Christmas to also pour of the parish £200.' These sheets of paper he distributed about the parish, one sheet at the public-house, another at the butcher's, and so on at other places of resort. He then proceeded to put up the fence again. That night it was levelled as usual. The next morning he went the round of the places where the foolscap sheets had been lodged, and made the following entry meach: 'To cost of putting up fence pulled down last night, £5, to be deducted from the above £200.'"

A disturbance the next night was treated in the same way, and then the fence was allowed to remain, and at Christmas the earl distributed the £200 without deduction. Another coveted corner he was unable to obtain though he tried even more high-handed measures. The piece of land belonged to a laundress, who refused to accept another piece in exchange or double its value in money. So the earl waited till the laundr From The Athenaum.

The eccentricities of the late Lord Kilmorey were

At the author's office, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the At the anthor's office, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the earl one day met another client who was eighty-two and as proud of his age as the earl himself, who was then eighty-five. The solicitor said: "Let me introduce a gentleman of eighty-five to a gentleman of eighty-two, sir." echeed the earl, slightly raising his hat to Mr. Levien; "Fil run you round the square for a fiver." Some days afterward Mr. Levien called on the writer again, and remarked slowly and with much solemnity: "I've been thinking a great deal about that bet. I wish I had taken it."

#### A POETS SUCCESS IN UPHOLSTERY.

A POET'S SUCCESS IN UPHOLSTERY.

From The London Spectator.

About fifteen years ago, the following story was told to the present writer, with reference to the business which the poet William Morris had started and was managing. The firm had most mexpectedly become possessed of actual profits to the amount of fifteen shillings. This being an unprecedented occurrence, the partners met together and very seriously discussed how the sum should be invested. So prolonged were these discussions that the fifteen shillings had time to get lost before they were concluded, and ever since—so our informer said—the beadle of the square in which stood the premises where the sum was realized has been looking for it. Seldom are such stories made up, unless they suggest what might have happened. And it is true that at that time Morris's firm were working out eagerly and fervently in their business high aims and principles quite new in the trade of the nineteenth century. These gave the real impulse to the work: the making of money was quite a secondary consideration. Indeed, the firm continued to cast its bread upon the waters many years before it found any of it again, as far as money went. However, all this has since changed. "Morris" has become a household word for all who wish their material surroundings to be beautiful yet appropriate for homely use, "neat, not gaudy," English in taste, william Morris has long been recognized, by all

for homely use, "neat, not gaudy," English in taste, not French.

William Morris has long been recognized, by all who are at all intelligently watching the current of taste in this nineteenth century, as a poet who has succeeded in bringing poetry into the material surroundings of life; who has succeeded in making the things of common use far from commonplace; a poet, moreover, who has made a successful and practical protest against heartlessness in handwork. His power is proved by his many imitators. Nearly all the better kind of designs in the shops are, as far as they are good, cribs fros Morris, just altered sufficiently "to prevent unpleasantnesses." His willow pattern paper is taken very boldly, stamped upon a carpet, and a trellis of little squares added by the accommodator. Even Paris taste, that mixture of fantastic extravagance, persistence in medicerity and industrious finish of detail, took in mediocrity and industrious finish of detail, tood up the style of Morris colors some years ago, and flavored it with the usual touch of French morbic cynicism by calling the colors "teints dégradés."

#### A LARGE MINDED PRINCESS. ALICE OF ENGLAND AND HER FRIEND STRAUSS.

From The London Standard At the beginning of 1870, soon after his return from the East, her husband, her daughter Victoria and the little son fell ill of scarlet fever. The wife and mother, devoting herself entirely to the nursing of her beloned and mother, devoting nerself entirely to the nursing of her beloved ones, enjoyed during this time of complete scelusion from the world the enlivening and constant intercourse of David Friedrich Strauss. Of this intercourse the editor makes the following highly interesting observations, now published for the first time:

of this intercourse the editor makes the following highly interesting observations, now published for the first time:

The acquaintance with this remarkable man, who spent same time during the winter of 1868, and then from the spring of 1868 till the autumn of 1872, in the quiet town of Darmsadt, had been formed on the initiative of the Princess in the autumn of 1878, not without several remonstrances on the part of the lonely scholar, as he rehates in that section of his literary memoirs (Collected writings of David Friedrich Strauss, first vol.), which, at the time, according to the wish of the Grand Duchess, were not published, but which have since become available, and from which the following is an extruct:

"Although entirely unaccustomed to associate with the great, I felt myself from the very commencement with this lady as it were in a familiar element. Her kind simplicity, the brightness of her intellectual understanding, equalized everything." The visits were repeated, and these conversations of hours' duration were "sources of the most salutary excitement and refreshment." for both sides. Very often they read aloud, and in this way the idea originated, during their Voltaire studies, that Strauss should write down some notes about this central mind of enlightened France in order to read them alofted the Princess. "She entered upon the idea with joy. Her intention was to have a select circle of listeners; besides herself and a confidential lady of the Court, her husband and the English Minister, the highly cultivated Mr. Morier, who took a vivid interest in German literature, were to have been present." Hiness, however, buffled this plan of the Princess's. "She asked no to come to her, if, I did not fear infection, and told me then that, as she saw she would be so solitary for weeks to come, it would be of special value to her, if I felt disposed, to put up with her alone as audience for my lectures on Voltaire. I was very willing to do this." The mannscript was read in seven lectures, during which the

After repeated revision, the printing of the work began. For further details Strauss's manuscript speaks for itself:

After repeated revision, the printing of the work began. For further details Straus's manuscript speaks for itself:

When I originally conceived the idea of writing something on Voltaire in the form of lectures for the Princess, the further thought naturally occurred to me to ask her permission in due time to be allowed to dedicate this little book, when printed, to her. As my work progressed, this intention, however, fell more and more into the background, and when it was finished I had given it up entirely. The whole undertaking could only have a charm for me if I were to be perfectly sincere—if, instead of condemning Voltaire, as had always been the custom, I took the liberty of taking his part in many essential points, nay, even to hint that he seemed to me, here and there, not to have gone far enough. The Princess might justly have some scruples about allowing a book of this tendency to be dedicated to her, considering the various restraints her position imposed upon her; to ask her permission to do so seemed to me equally lacking in discretion. I even thought of writing with my own hand the dedication in due time, in the copy that was intended for the Princess, as it now stands printed on the second page of the book. Meanwhile, the friendly intercourse with the Princess and the printing of the book continued. She one day expressed in her own kind manner her sense of how much she owed to me in the two years of our intercourse for the clearing up of her views and the strengthening of her principles. With sincere conviction I, on the other hand, laid stress on the animating and refreshing effect on me of my intercourse with her; how specially I was indebted to her increavedly how this had been my design at first, and how I had restrained my self from this out of regard for her, so as not to expose her to mishire pretations. Misanderstandings, she replied, would not restrain her from a step which she considered right. I replied that the maleer must be well and carefully considered, and that she ought, especia

conclusions.

This took place, and the very next day after I had sent her the proofs I received them back under the date of June 11, 1870, with the following note from the Princess, containing these words:
"Dear Herr Professor,—With thanks I return you the

'Voltaire.' My husband read through the fifth chapter yesterday, and does not think that its contents are such as to justify the omission of the dedication. The value that I place in my acceptance of the dedication of the book, which comprises so many dear reminiscences for me, will always be greater than any unpleasantness which could possibly arise from R for me.—ALICE."

So the dedication was decidedly accepted; but what were to be the terms of it! I had accepted; but what were to be the terms of it! I had accustomed myself to the wording of that one which I had at last resigned myself to write only in the dedication copy; but this, with the remark that the lectures were written for her, and had been kindly listened to by her, would make the Princess, so to speak, in a measure an accomplice of the objectionable book. Ought this to be done publicly! I therefore felt myself bound to leave the Princess the choice between this dedication and a more formal one in which these allusions were omitted, whereupon I again received an immediate answer:

"I should not like to have anything changed in what you have written on the first page, and am much touched at your kind dedication.—ALICE."

Andlwhen I was at last able to hand her the book, com-

you have written on the first page, and am much fouched at your kind dedication.—ALICE."

And|when I was at last able to hand her the book, completed, with the printed dedication, I received the next day the letter of the 27th of June, from Kranichstein:

"I have not been able to thank you till to-day for the 'Voltaire' that I received yesterday. The book is itself the cause of the delay, as I immediately devoted my spare time to it, gladly reading o' er again what you had read me last winter so beautifully. Your voice and all your observations seemed again before me, and I must again thank you a thousand times for the enjoyment and for your much too kind dedication.—ALICE."

Solden have the negotifulous about the dedication

Seldom have the negotiations about the dedication of a book been carried on in such a manner; seldom has a princely personage shown herself so courage-ous and amiable.

ous and amiable.

From whatever standpoint one must agree with this judgment. It was entirely owing to the intrepid, one might almost say chivalrous, sincerity of the Princess that she publicly before the whole world, acknowledged a friendship even at the risk of exposing herself to the most unfavorable criticisms. Strauss then continues in the princed text of his memoirs: "For me the memory of the Princess Alice will be inseparably connected, as long as I live, with the remembrance of one of the most gratifying events of my life, the composition long as I live, with the remembrance of one of the most gratifying events of my life, the composition of my work on Voltaire." We must add that the Princess, although she less and less subscribed to Stranss's proclaimed religious views, and especially did not at all agree with the book, "The Old and the New Faith," yet clung with undiminished esteem and gratitude to the memory of a man in whom she encountered one of the most beautiful sides of German learning—namely, unyielding sense of truth, connected with a rare gift of engaging power of representation and winning modesty of personal munners.

#### MR. LOWELL AT ST. ANDREW'S.

From The London Daily News.

Mr Lowell has been elected, though by a very narrow majority, Lord Rector at St. Andrews. The number of votes (182) shows that the ancient University is better attended than she was some years ago. The victory of Mr. Lowell will please men of letters and friends of St. Andrews everywhere. The election was necessarily non-political on the side of Mr. Lowell's supporters. The stanch Tories who voted for Mr. Gibson did not select a distinguished Conservative man of letters, but a politician simply, and were defeated. Mr. Gibson is known as a very vigorous and effective party debater. He might have been able to lay aside for an hour the character of a politican partisan if fortune had made him Rector of St. Andrew's; and it would have been interesting to see him in a new character. had made him Rector of St. Andrew's; and it would have been interesting to see him in a new character. But probably he would admit, with the good-humor and candor which belong to him, that in Mr. Lowell a more fitting choice has been made. The students are sure, unless a technical disqualification stands are sure, unless a technical disqualification stands in the way, to hear an excellent speech from one of the most humorous and genial of modern orators, from a man whose sympathies are with youth, with books, with nature, Mr. Lowell will find all three in excellent condition at St. Andrew's. The old Library has some very curious treasures; the meaner sturdy Scots, great at football, great at golf, and resolutely studions.

The old gray town with all its ancient ruins, from The old gray town with all its ancient ruins, from the great square tower to the fallen cathedral and the picturesque chapel of St. Leonard's, from the quaint loose-built pier to the yellow sands that border the links, is one of the loveliest and mostcurious places in Scotland. The ghost of Cardinal Beatoun haunts the castle, tie shades of dead Covenanters inform the oublittle with its bottle-necked entrance and walls against which the North Sea beats noisily in the nights of winter. Perhaps poetry as well as prose may come from Mr. Lowell's visit to St. Andrew's.

#### STORIES OF INDIA.

The British army, as Lord Saltoun knew it, was the army of Charles Lever's days, when competitive examinations had not even cast their shadows before, and when officers entered at seventeen—about four years before the age at which they generally enter now. They drank much, delighted in practical jokes, and fought duels—for the most part in earnest, but now and then, as in one of the stories told by Lord Saltoun, for the amusement of their brother officers. Two officers who had been dining out, and, after a heavy consumption of wine returned to barracks to finish up with grog, began by disputing and ended by insulting each other. Instead of allowing them to go to bed to wake up in the morning with an unsettled quarrel on hand, the onlookers decided that the matter ought to be settled at once; and the temporarily estranged friends were taken into a field, where they were allowed to blaze away at one another with muskets containing each or the recovery and wadding. After this blood. The British army, as Lord Saltoun knew it, was the army of Charles Lever's days, when competitive examinations had not even cast their shadows before, and when officers entered at seventeen—about four years before the age at which they generally enter now. They drank much, delighted in practical jokes, and fought duels—for the most part in earnest, but now and then, as in one of the stories told by Lord Saltoun, for the amusement of their brother officers. Two officers who had been dinning out, and, after a heavy consumption of wine returned to barracks to finish up with grog, began by disputing and ended by insulting each other. Instead of allowing them to go to bed to wake up in the morning with an unsettled quarrel on hand, the onlookers decided that the matter ought to be settled at once; and the temporarily estranged friends were taken into a field, where they were allowed to blaze away at one another with muskets containing nothing but powder and wadding. After this bloodiess meeting, it is edifying and instructive, as showing the manners of the time, to read that they returned to barracks for one more "good glass of grog" before rettring to rest.

Lord Saltoun seems passionately fond of animals; and he has one really admirable chapter on deerhounds. He tells a tale, too of a grey hounds. He tells a tale, too of a grey hounds. He tells a tale, too of a grey hounds. He tells a tale, too of a grey hounds. He tells a tale, too of a grey hounds. He tells a tale, too of a grey hounds. He tells a tale, too of a grey hounds. He tells a tale, too of a grey hound which is an influence whatever some and he can be a green and the canner to live, as I have already said, at Santa Francesca Rounan. From The St. James's Gazette.

Grog" before returing to rest.

Lord Saltoun seems passionately fond of animals; and he has one really admirable chapter on deerhounds. He tells a tale, too of a greyhound which he found starving on a dungheap and restored to life, health and beauty by means of cold brandy and water. In India he shot tigers; and at Gibraltar a soldier of his regiment caught on the famous rock a young ape and brought it to the colonel, expecting, no doubt, to be rewarded for his offering. The colonel, however, was, according to his lights, a humane man, and blaming the soldier for taking the little creature from beneath the parental care, ordered it to be restored to the bosom of its family. An old ape, however, who received it on its return, seemed to think that its visit to the haunts of men had rendered it untit for the society of its fellow-quadrumanes. He took it in his arms, looked at it, smelt it, and then killed it by biting it at the back of the neck. In the Bombay Presidency Lord Saltoun was soon taught. An officer experienced in the] sport, seeing a cart go by laden with straw or reeds, sent his shikarry to arrange with the driver to circle round the birds white the two sportsmen walked in the shelter of the cart. The birds are so accustomed to the carts of the natives that until they are on the point of being run over they will not move; and when, in circling round them, the cart appears to be always passing though gradually drawing nearer and nearer, they stand and gaze at it. The attacking party succeeded by these means in getting within sixty yards of their victims, and two shots brought down two birds. gradually drawing nearer and nearer, they stand and gaze at it. The attacking party succeeded by these means in getting within sixty yards of their victims, and two shots brought down two birds. On another occasion Lord Saltoun had prepared to shoot antelopes, when suddenly he had the luck to fall in with a party of five wolves. The wolves also had designs on the antelopes, and went to work in a very remarkable manner. All five in the first place scraped a hole in the ground, and in this hole one of the party lay down. At some distance from the first hole they scratched a second, in which a second wolf concealed himself. The remaining three wolves advanced further on and made a third hole, in which the third wolf established himself. The two wolves still at liberty now crawled toward the antelopes, taking advantage of every little bush or inequality in the ground that could aftord them shelter until, in true skirmishing style, they got within striking distance of the enemy, whose flank they had turned, and dashed upon them. The wolves had attacked on the basis of a regular strategic plan; and though no antelope fell beneath the first rush of the assailants, one of them was driven in the direction of the ambuscades. The wolf in hole number one sprang out and turned the frightened animal's course, so as to send her along the line of pits. She passed wide of hole number two, but was attacked at short distance by the occupant of hole number three. Then the sportsman shot the wounded antelope to put her out of her misery, and the wolf to punish him for his murderous act. "I would rather have got another of the wolves than the poor dee," says the narrator; " but she could not have lived, and it was a mercy to kill her at once." she could no her at once."

## ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

Professor Mathews in The Watchman.

At the stranger who, attracted by Dr. Farrar's fame, goes to hear him for the first time, his personal appearance is apt to be disappointing. There are scores or men in London pulpits who have more intellectual faces and a grander presence, with hardly a moiety of his genius. He is a man of medium stature, with a bald head, a pale, scholarly face, and a quiet dignity of manner which is indicative of conscious strength.

When he begins speaking, his voice, which, though not powerful, easily fills the house, is somewhat husky; but the defect soon wears away, his articulation becomes clear and distinct, and as he warms with the discussion of his theme, there is a passionate earnestness in his action and tones that rouses and holds spellbound every hearer. This earnestness,—this burning enthusiasm,—which springs from deep convictions, is, i.deed, one of the most salient features of his character.

acter. It would be hard to name a preacher or author It would be hard to name a preacher of author whose individuality is more prominent in all his utterances. Even in his critical and theological writings, when treating of the origin of language, or different theories of inspiration, and kindred topics, he cannot confine himself to the aridities of a mere scholastic discussion, but infuses his own personality, with the heat that accompanies it, into every page and paragraph. Whether saturizing "the squabbling Judaism" of the past, or "the every page and paragraph. Whether satirizing "the squabbling Judaism" of the past, or "the newspaper theology" of to-day; "the lie which claims to be a shibboleth of the elect" or "the superstitious adoration of the letters and vocables of Scripture as though they were the articulate vocables and immediate autograph of God"; he is

always impetuous and outspoken, and stamps upor all he says the impress of intense conviction.

## FRANK STATEMENTS ABOUT LISZT.

A "DREADFULLY CONCEFTED " PERSON,

L. Falctoni in The Queen. L'Abbé Liszt is an honest man and a gentleman, and I have always remarked in him that innate feeling which belongs only to the delicate-minded man, and during my several years' close intimacy with him, L was never shocked by a single unpolite action, still less by any rudeness toward me or any one else. I say this, ccause I wish at once to protest against all the calumnies which have been heaped up against this great artist, who has been guifty of no other fault but that of wishing to desert his proper role of planist, instead of contenting himself with having casts made of his right nand to distribute as relics to his devotees. But I must first warn my readers that, although I am ar Italian, as well as a musician, I am quite incapable of criticizing M. Liszt as an artist, as I unfortunately cannot number myself among those privileged few who alone can thoroughly appreciate his music. I have never been able to understand it; and he has said himself that M. Comille Saint-Saëns is the only Frenchman living (since M. Beriloz's death) who knows what true music is.

Had I but the pen of George Sand I would describe him to you as he was when he lived at Santa Francesca.

ana at the foot of the Palatine Hill, at the summit of

which I was born, and where I remained for more than

twenty years. I was very proud of being occupied by him nearly all day long, and in the evening, unless he went out visiting in the town, I had the pleasure of teaching him a little Latin. And as I myself was also an abbé at that time (for we Romans were all abbés; in fact, we were obliged to be so if we would be of any considera. tion at all). I taught him his breviary, which we repeated together with all the fervor of which we were capable. All this was, however, strictly private; for the Abbé used the greatest precautions to avoid all profane eyes. This amusement soon proved to be a far more profitable lesson to me even than those I received from him on the piano. I saw that I was wasting both my Latin and my time. I should never have believed that he who had so much talent for creating harmonies should be so totally incapable of connecting two ideas together. The Abbé, though dreadfully conceited, was very "spirituel," but to learn a dreadmily conceited, was very "spirituel," but to learn a little rhetorie, enough Latin to say over one's breviary without understanding it too well, to make one-self acquainted, be it ever so slightly, with ecclesiastical affairs, all this would require a little reflection—live minutes' consideration, at least, every day, and that Liszt was unable to give. Many is the time I have been obliged to rank Liszt far beneath all those Parisins workmen, who, according to his account, have obtuse cars and consciences incapable of appreciating the beauties of his music, much less that of his son-in-law, Richard Wagner.

The Abbé Liszt certainly has done many foolish things, which are the more remarkable becamse latterly they were committed within the shade of the sametnary. But, after all, those folles were all disinterested, and it must not be forgotten that he never attempted in the slightest manner to curry favor with any one. M. Liszt's troubles have all arisen from what is so well expressed in the French saying: "Chassez le naturel et il revient au galop." Thus it happened that, the very day after this extraordinary planist took it into his head to stiffe the musican in a cassock, back came the musican as well as ever; and there he remains to this day, offering himself as an object of curiosity to all the world. He apparently ignored the fact that even moral revolutions are not made a Peana de rose. It was a simple enough circumstance in his restiess life that led to his departure from his true vocation. When he came to settle at Rome, one of his relatives (then a bishop at the Court of Plus IX., and now a cardinal) invited him to stay at the Vatican. It was there, in the Sixtine Chapel (where, since the ago of seventeen, I had occupied the honorable post of secretary) that I first met him. My superior, Cardinal Antonelli, with his lynx-like eyes, thought, on first seeing this virtuoso naturally carried away by religious entusiasme, to profit by his universal celebrity, and accordingly gave him a welcome à la Riche little rhetoric, enough Latin to say over one's breviary without understanding it too well, to make oneself ac-

the continual come and go of cassocked men, priests without cassocks, etc. Then it was that he came to live, as I have already said, at Santa Francesca Remana, where he was able to remain several years, thanks to a separate apartment which had been standing unoccupied for a long while, and which the monks were very glad to let to this model lodger.

My dear mother was very fond of Liszt, because she believed him to be a really sincere priest and he came very often to see us on the Monant Falatine, and to attend mass in our chapel of St. Schastlan. M. Liszt very often came to lunch with us after mass, and would sometimes play duets with me. It was by playing alone that he rendered us really happy. In leaving our house or his own, he gave to all the poor who were lucky enough to meet him, and I do not remember having seen him a single time refuse to give alms. In this manner did he the continual come and go of cassocked men without cassocks, etc. Then it was that he came

own, he gave to an he poor was were treatly along a single time refuse to give alms. In this manner did he show his sense of fraternity without ever speaking of it.

I left Liszt when I quitted Rome for the first time in 1870, and I corresponded with him all through the stege of Paris. I have only seen him once since then, and that was at the 1878 Exhibition. He had accepted M. Erad's hospitality, and there I shook hands with him for the last time. And this last time I found him just he same as the first, still as young and lively, still the plaything of false romance, and "like a stove which always heats but cooks nothing," as Voltaire said of La Harpe.

He was spollt by ignorance and pride, and believed himself to be more than a man, whereas, except at the plano, he was less than a woman, for a woman, even when ignorant, is always protected by a certain account of common sense. But here, as this Abbe has so often been accused of hypocrisy, I must say that I never knew a man, priest or no priest, more singere than M. Liszt, who may be reproached with many faults, but never of hypocrisy.

hypocrisy.

M. de Pontmartin has intelligently remarked that there M. de Pontmartin has intelligently remarked that there are two separate kinds of sincerity—that which is lasting and that which is but temporary, and it is for this reason that the world so often accuses of dapitely men who are indeed double, but not in the sense of hypoerisy; double, either from weakness or imagination, they exait themselves when they speak, but are unable to act up to their self-assumed standard. By this admirable definition is explained the whole of M. Liszt's life. His wit has always been of an improvising character; he never reexplained the whole of M. Liszt's life. His wit has always been of an improvising character; he never required either delay or rendezvous to say a cleve; word.

I have been so fond of this unique man for his frankness toward his friends and his generosity to the poor, that I ask myself whether, although thoroughly sincere, I may not have been somewhat too severe for such a privileged man, who came into the world not to think but to play.

## GEORGE III'S PIETY.

From Old and New London.

If it be true that old George III, took such an interest in the welfare of those condemned to die upon the gallows as he is represented to have done in an explore which we provide the same of the mecdote which was at one time freely circulated, anecdote which was at one time freely circulated, his time must have been pretty well occupied by devotional exercises. The anecdote in question—albeit highly honorable to his sense of public duty—is mentioned on the authority of Stevenson, the American envoy in London. Some extraordinary occurrence having called a French statesman to the palace as late as 2 o'clock in the morning, he found the King in his cabinet examining the case of a prisoner ace as late as 2 o'clock in the morning, he found the King in his cabinet, examining the case of a prisoner condemned to execution. The envoy afterward ascertained that the King keeps a register, recording the name of every person capitally condemned, the decision and its reasons. Frequently, in the still hours of the night, he performs the task of investigating those cases, and adds to the record the circumstances which had influenced his decision.

The envoy probably did not know that the great and good George III. had pursued nearly the same practice fifty years before, weighed the evidence with the deepest anxiety, and generally shut himself up in his cabinet at Windsor (it was presumed in prayer) during the hour appointed for the execution in London.

# PRANKS OF A PRACTICAL JOKER.

PRANKS OF A PRACTICAL JOKER.

From Correspondence of The Boston Traceller.

Washington has one of the most inveterate practical jokers in this or any other country, and some of his pranks throw the efforts of the late E. A Sothern completely into the shade. Unfortunately he is not only fond of the "wine when it is red," but stronger drink has obscured his talents and well-nigh demoralized his reputation. One of his pet hobbies is in the first place to get "boiling drunk," and then hire a band and serenade his friends. A few weeks ago he went on a spree and his friends in the fashionable part of the city were horrified at being serendaded after midnight with this band—the object of my sketch uniformed like the rest, and toothig a cracked and discordant clarionet.

His hast escapade seems to be his master-piece. Not long axo, accompanied by a member of one of the foreign legations, he started out and visited nearly every saloon in town, and before midnight his friend was in a shocking condition. The joker took the diplomatist hone with him abed. He then went out and bonght a coffin and laid the drunken man in it, placing a number of lighted tapers at the head and foot of the casket. Subsequently he sent a note to the legation, notifying them that the young man had died in his room very subdenly from heart disease. Of course there was a shocking scene, and it would be difficult to picture the indignation of the foreigners when they discovered the deception which had been played upon upon them.